

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday) One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.80; Three Months, \$1.00; Single Copies, 5c.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, 101 North Main Street, Chicago, 101 North Main Street, New York, 101 North Main Street, Washington, 101 North Main Street.

All communications relative to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the week ending April 26, 1896, as follows: Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday, 10,000; Sunday, 10,000; Total, 20,000.

Net average, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

Net gain, 10,000. Net loss, 10,000. Net gain, 10,000.

## THE BOND INVESTIGATION.

The overwhelming majority by which the senate passed the resolution directing its finance committee to "investigate and report generally all the material facts connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896," must be accepted as evidence of a very general belief among senators of all parties that there are good reasons for making such an investigation. Notwithstanding the very earnest and really strong speech against the resolution by Senator Hill of New York, which was in fact a defense of the course of the secretary of the treasury, only six democrats voted against investigation, while eighteen voted for it. It cannot, therefore, be fairly charged that the investigation is of a partisan character.

There have been four bond issues under the present administration. In January, 1894, the gold reserve was reduced to \$85,000,000, and congress having failed to enact any new legislation regarding the issue of bonds, as it had been asked to do by the secretary of the treasury, the secretary proceeded under the existing law to negotiate the sale of \$50,000,000 5 per cent ten-year bonds. These were sold to a syndicate at a price which reduced the interest to 3 per cent and gave the treasury a fund of gold several millions in excess of the \$100,000,000 redemption reserve. This gave only a temporary check, however, to the demand for gold and within six months the reserve was again depleted to the danger point. In November, 1894, another issue of bonds similar to the first one was made and these were also taken by a syndicate at a price a little less favorable to the government than the first issue. The next bond issue was made in February, 1895, after the treasury gold reserve had been reduced to the lowest point it ever reached, and it was in negotiating the sale of these bonds, to the amount of \$62,000,000, that the memorable contract was made with the Belmont-Morgan syndicate. These were thirty-year bonds at 4 per cent interest and they were sold at a price which reduced the interest to a little under 3 1/2 per cent. The syndicate agreed to take the bonds at 3 per cent if they were made specifically payable in gold, but this congress refused to do. This transaction between the treasury and the syndicate, from which the latter made a most generous profit, was severely criticized, but the secretary of the treasury had a good defense in the urgency of the situation and the refusal of congress to do anything for the relief of the treasury. There was imminent danger that in a short time the gold reserve would be entirely wiped out, the consequences of which would have been most serious to the country. The last issue of bonds, in February of this year, was the "popular loan" and was for \$100,000,000 at 4 per cent. Most of this issue was taken by a syndicate and the fact that one combination of bidders failed to make a deposit on the bonds awarded to it at the required time and those bonds were transferred to the Morgan syndicate, as the next highest bidder, was what really prompted the investigation that has been ordered. The parties who were thus deprived of the bonds that had been awarded them brought suit in the courts against the secretary of the treasury.

There has been much said in congress and in the press in disapproval and depreciation of the course of the Treasury department in regard to the bond sales, but it is questionable whether anybody believes that Secretary Carlisle has not acted with absolute integrity in every case. It is to be expected that the investigation will be thorough, and under the circumstances it is perhaps well that it has been ordered. It is safe to say that Secretary Carlisle will be most ready and willing to give the senate committee all the information it shall ask for.

## AS TO MASTER COMMISSIONERS.

Petitions are being circulated by interested parties addressed to the judges of the district court requesting them to restore the old system of appointing master commissioners in foreclosure proceedings at the instance of the plaintiff's attorneys in each case. This system prevailed up to the present year and is chargeable with many of the worst abuses that have crept into the real estate mortgage litigation in our courts. Under it the mortgagees were practically given complete control of the machinery of the foreclosure sales, appraisements were made by men identified with the creditor, the property advertised for sale in readerless sheets, knocked down to the plaintiff or his representative, and the owner buried beneath a deficiency judgment from which he could not hope to extricate himself during the remainder of his natural life.

It was to remedy these abuses so far as possible that the new rule was introduced by which the sheriff has been appointed master commissioner in all foreclosure suits unless actual prejudice or personal interest could be shown. With the sheriff as master commissioner, the fees must be charged precisely as fixed by statute and accounted for to the county commissioners as part of the revenue of the office. As a public officer, the sheriff can be held strictly to account and a supervision exercised over his transactions that will prevent collusion with either appraisers or attorneys. Further than this, the surplus fees, instead of being pocketed by court attaches, are turned into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the taxpayers.

The judges of the district court have all been practitioners at the bar, and they are all familiar with the demoralizing effects of the practice that formerly prevailed. No system could have been much worse. If the present rule of regularly appointing the sheriff master commissioner in foreclosure proceedings is even the slightest improvement, it ought to be retained, and if the old abuses begin again to crop out, stringent measures should be at once adopted to put an end to them. The foreclosure process is hard enough

in itself, without being made harder for the unfortunate debtor by the intrusion of outsiders who want to thrive off of his misfortune.

## WANT NO MORE AGITATION.

It seems clear that the general feeling in congress is against any more agitation regarding Cuba. When a few days ago Senator Call urged immediate action on a resolution requesting the president to protest against the execution of Americans taken on board the steamer Competitor by a Spanish gunboat a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs promptly prevailed. Two months ago such a resolution would have found numerous supporters, eager to have it adopted at once. Another resolution in favor of according the insurgents belligerent rights was also referred, no one except its author, Senator Morgan, manifesting any interest in it. It is possible that these resolutions will be heard of again at the present session. This is not due to any abatement of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents. There is undoubtedly just as strong a feeling now in congress in behalf of the men who are fighting to throw off the oppressive Spanish power as there has been at any time. But presumably the general sentiment is that congress has done its duty in the matter and should stop there. It has no authority to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans or to require the president to do so. The power to grant such rights belongs to the executive department of the government and congress cannot, with proper regard for the prerogative of a co-ordinate branch of the government, do more than it has done in giving expression to the opinion that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that the parties to it should be accorded belligerent rights. It is unlikely that it will attempt to go beyond this.

## AGAINST RETIRING GREENBACKS.

The Michigan republicans declare in their platform that they are opposed to retiring the greenbacks, "the money of the people, the savior of the union, the money favored by Lincoln." This is the first explicit declaration in a state platform against the proposal to take the United States legal tender notes out of the currency and destroy them and while the ground of opposition will be regarded as somewhat sentimental it is none the less in accord with the very general popular sentiment. The people do have a reverence for the greenbacks which is entitled to consideration, and which no party will at this time venture to ignore or disregard. But there are practical reasons why this portion of the currency should not be permanently retired. It is an obligation of the government that costs the people nothing, or rather did not cost them anything until the democratic party came into power and under its policy the government has been compelled to borrow gold to maintain the gold redemption fund. The restoration of the republican party to power will remedy this. It is absolutely secure, and to replace it with bank issues would not furnish a paper currency so satisfactory to the people. In order to obtain gold to redeem the greenbacks, which would have to be done under existing conditions, the interest burden of the government would have to be increased from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually, for which there would be no compensating advantage. In short, every practical consideration is against the retirement of this "money of the people."

The declaration of the Michigan republicans on this matter unquestionably represents the nearly unanimous sentiment of republicans everywhere, and indeed of men of all parties. As we have repeatedly pointed out, for fourteen years after resumption the legal tender notes caused no trouble to the national treasury. When the revenues of the government exceeded the expenditures there was very little demand for the redemption of greenbacks. This will be the case again, as soon as the conditions that prevailed up to 1893 are restored. The republican national convention should put the party on record against retiring the greenbacks.

The telephone people announce that within a few days the people of Omaha will be given the privilege of telephoning to people in Kansas City. Scientifically, this is a most interesting bit of intelligence, although people are expecting great things at the hands of electrical wizards. The announcement, however, would create a genuine sensation in commercial circles if it could be coupled with the promise of rates which would enable our people to communicate by telephone at lower prices than are demanded by the telephone companies. The long-distance telephone will never create the revolution bespoken for by its promoters can reduce prevailing tolls, and this cannot be done so long as existing compacts with the great telephone lines remain.

The nominee of the St. Louis convention must obtain the nomination by absolutely fair methods. There must be no trickery, no chicanery, no unscrupulous means employed to defeat any candidate for the nomination or to promote the interests of any candidate. The republican party must go before the country with a standard bearer in regard to the fairness of whose selection there can be no doubt or question—a candidate who represents the free and untrammeled choice of a majority of the properly elected and rightfully seated members of the national convention. The success of the party would be imperiled by a candidate whose nomination was obtained by questionable methods.

It is not easy to see why any congressman should oppose the bill which provides that Fort Omaha shall be handed over to the state of Nebraska for a military training school. The conditions are all favorable to the government. The state must maintain the property in good repair, while the secretary of war may at any time in the future claim it in case it is needed

by the government. Should the bill be defeated the fort will, as a result, go into decay through neglect and abandonment.

## THE DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THE EQUALIZATION OF TAX ASSESSMENTS ARE BY NO MEANS LIMITED TO OMAHA.

The difficulties attending the equalization of tax assessments are by no means limited to Omaha. The problem now before the Council Bluffs Board of Equalization is how to reach boarded money and securities held by the rich men of that city. The assessors on this side of the river are laboring with a similar proposition, as many others before them have done. The measure of success attained by them will be shown by their returns next month.

There is no doubt where the Indiana republicans stand on the silver question. The money plank of their platform cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued. It is squarely opposed to "the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1." That ought to be plain enough for the most perverse free silverite to comprehend. Indiana republicans want no debased silver monometallism in their.

It is plain that President Cleveland has made up his mind that he will not be his own successor in the white house. His order extending the civil service list to include nearly every appointive office in sight ought to be conclusive on this point.

Officers and privates stationed at Fort Robinson may again drink from the old canteen without fear of interference from the state officers. They will therefore no longer have any excuse to demand the abandonment of the post.

## THE GAS TANK EXHAUSTED.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Captain General Weyler persists in maintaining that it was a dynamite bomb and not a gas engine which exploded in his cellar. Probably he is right. He uses so much gas in his manifestos that he can hardly have any appreciable quantity stored away.

## THE SQUEEZE OF THE NAIL TRUST.

New York Times.

We now have proof, from admissions of the nail manufacturers themselves, that the nail trust, or pool, compelling all buyers of nails in this country to pay \$2.55 per keg for wire nails and \$2.30 per keg for cut nails in carload lots at the mills, sells nails to buyers in Germany and other foreign countries for \$1 less per keg.

## NONSCRIPTURE DEFENDERS.

New York Sun.

The United States is like a man staring in the face of bankruptcy and forced to skip the repairs and defenses of his house because he cannot make money enough to keep himself alive. All this because a pack of nonscripture financiers got possession of the democratic party and made a deficit tariff to gratify their personal whims.

## POLITICAL COMIC OPERA.

Globe-Democrat.

From the present indications Tillman will not be able to get up an 1896 bolt in the democratic 1896 convention. Tillman's side is likely to be outnumbered farther than the Brookbridge faction was in the Charleston gathering, and it will not be so courageous or cohesive. There is a very strong probability, moreover, that there will be a fire in Tillman's rear. The South Carolina of 1896 will not be able to get up an 1896 bolt in the democratic 1896 convention.

## DEMOCRACY'S TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Chicago Post.

Unless the national democratic convention at Chicago concludes to take the bull by the horns and repeal the two-thirds rule it is likely to find itself reduced to impotence. It will be the nomination of the convention, it seems certain now that neither the sound-money men nor the free silverites will have a two-thirds majority. It is also certain that the hereditary party of the preliminary proceedings a majority will have control of the convention. It can elect the temporary chairman and settle the rules of its own convention. The party which has a majority will strive to repeat the two-thirds rule, and its repeal will be opposed by the minority, which will claim that the two-thirds rule is not a part of the constitution and that it is not to be accomplished by a two-thirds vote. Then the fun will begin.

## GROWTH IN RAILROAD BUILDING.

Symptoms of Greater Activity in Construction.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the encouraging business "pointers" of the present time is the probability that the railroad construction in 1896 will exceed that of any year since 1892. The indications are of course, without reaching high figures, for railroad building in the past three years reflected very emphatically the torpor in general trade. The year 1892 was a year of the year before the panic, was somewhat in excess of 4,000 miles, which in itself was a rather small aggregate when compared with the 18,000 miles of the year 1892. In 1892, 2,600 miles in 1893, 1,950 in 1894, and 1,800 in 1895.

These figures are taken from the Railway Age's summary of the situation, and, after a careful survey of the field, think that the miles of new track laid in 1896 will be between 2,000 and 3,000. The construction in 1896 has exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1895, and the work of this character now under way gives promise of a further increase over last year's output. This is highly encouraging. Nobody looks to see the 18,000-mile total of 1892 equalled in the near future, but there is a strong probability that the upward turn in construction which has just started will continue for several years, even though the progressive increase be slow.

This growth in railroad construction is more important as a symptom than it is as an isolated fact. It means that the general, though not especially marked, business improvement which began to reveal itself four or five weeks ago promises to be continuous. There is a return of financial confidence throughout the country which is already manifesting itself in every branch of trade. The change in political tendencies has, of course, nothing to do with the revival in the business world. Nobody now doubts that the St. Louis convention will declare clearly and emphatically for the maintenance of the gold standard and the indications are that the Chicago deliberation will lean in the same direction. When business men and investors throughout the United States see, as they are now beginning to see, that the dollar in which property and values of all sorts are reckoned in this country will continue to mean 100 cents in the world's money, enterprise will be quickened and the wheels of industry will begin to move with their old-time activity.

## HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U.S. GOV'T REPORT

Real Estate Agent

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

From all the evidence which has been furnished it is clear that Cecil Rhodes planned and executed the invasion of the Dutch republic. Even the English press admits this, and while insisting, as all fair-minded people must, that the utterances of those who brought about such a serious political situation, it is a matter of history that a South African federation has been the dream of this ambitious commoner, and to its accomplishment he has devoted the most untiring energy. It must be said that he has wrested South Africa from savagery and developed its vast resources, but that does not change the complexion of his attack upon the integrity of a peaceful and a friendly state for this unprovoked act he ought to pay the penalty. As for Mr. Chamberlain, who is a great master in the art of saying nothing and of saying it well, he is simply fulfilling the predictions that were made when he entered the Salisbury cabinet. He is always trying to do too much and always with a view to the exploitation of Mr. Chamberlain from his present position it would be hard to predict and the outlook certainly is gloomy for the conservative administration.

Of Muzaffer ed-Din, the new shah, it is safe to predict that he has a hard and weedy road to hoe, but whether a long or a short one the local assassin will have a share in determining. That minister of destiny is nowhere known, haunting the Alps, frater savagery and developed its vast resources, but that does not change the complexion of his attack upon the integrity of a peaceful and a friendly state for this unprovoked act he ought to pay the penalty. As for Mr. Chamberlain, who is a great master in the art of saying nothing and of saying it well, he is simply fulfilling the predictions that were made when he entered the Salisbury cabinet. He is always trying to do too much and always with a view to the exploitation of Mr. Chamberlain from his present position it would be hard to predict and the outlook certainly is gloomy for the conservative administration.

There is no prospect that he will keep the empire together. Such a prospect is a violation of office and would be almost like a renunciation of religion on the part of the czar himself—something that is to be expected in view of his record. It must be remembered that the czar is not only the temporal ruler of Russia, he is its spiritual ruler also. He is bound to maintain its integrity in his dominions and to discourage anything tending to weaken its authority. For this reason, if no other, he is not likely to do anything so destructive of the church's exclusive authority as this. Besides, his record is one of persistent hostility to and persecution of the Jews, so that it is hard to wait some more authoritative announcement before believing in this sudden outburst of liberality.

The triumph of the Hungarian constitution came slowly, but surely. It was repeatedly disregarded until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was actually decreed forfeited by the nation. But this decree was repealed in 1860, and on June 8, 1866, already noted, the emperor Francis Joseph issued a constitution which gave to the crown of Hungary. Since then the provinces of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy have been under the same political rule, under the same dynasty; but otherwise each possesses its own constitution, and is a limited monarchy. Army affairs are kept divided. As for the military common to both countries, these ministers are responsible to a delegation composed equally of representatives from the legislative bodies of both provinces. The emperor's own Upper and Lower Houses are known as the Magnificent and the Representative. The magnates comprise the hereditary peers of Hungary, the Catholic and Greek ecclesiastical dignitaries, the life peers and the archbishops. The people of Hungary constitute the representatives, how and how many public legislators are elected by the votes of all the males over 20 years of age, who pay either a direct or an income tax.

Berlin still retains many relics of its village life before the great elector, Frederick William, planted its distinctive rows of lime trees which have given its principle avenue the title of Unter den Linden. Not, however, until the time of Frederick the Great, who anticipated his future advancement, did Berlin begin to develop conspicuously. From 1840 to 1875 her population increased from 331,894 to 968,868. Her growth in the past quarter of a century has not been quite so phenomenal; but it has been notable, and with her many-bridged and canal-like Spree and her vast network of railways she has developed wonderfully in commerce. The variety and importance of her manufactured products are scarcely appreciated by Americans, although the "Berlin jewelry" (fancy ironwork), and "Prussian blue" are familiar terms. But as much as Berlin has prospered in the past quarter of a century, she is destined to expand more astonishingly before the dawn of her golden jubilee as the Imperial City of Germany.

The Luenger-Lichtenstein movement is the last desperate attempt of the reactionary and privileged classes in Austria to check the rising tide of liberalism. They fought against that tide in Hungary, but in vain. Despite their utmost efforts, the whole scheme of internal legislation in that kingdom has been adopted. Now their last hope is to keep it from extending across the Leith, and to that end they have shown their willingness even to foment dissension between the two members of the dual empire and to provoke another Austro-Hungarian war. In such evil designs they are doomed to defeat. They are, indeed, already defeated. The emperor is against them. The government is against them. The mass of the Austrian people is against them. They may cause some further annoyance and delay, but they cannot prevent the establishment in Austria of the liberal institutions which Hungary now enjoys, and which sooner or later must be the possession of every civilized people in the world.

## SILVER A BAR TO INVESTMENT.

Philadelphia Record.

There is a tremendous glut of money in England seeking investment. The trouble is, South Africa, the crop failures and over-trading in Australia and the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Egypt and Turkey have operated to circumscribe speculation. The result is an undue accumulation of money in the United States except the threat of free silver coinage. If the English could feel assured that they would get gold back for the silver they need, there is no doubt, as Mr. Cramp says, that English money would come this way by boatloads.

## WEST AND EAST.

Real Cause of Western Antipathy Toward Eastern Proslaveryism.

Chicago Post.

Senator Allen of Nebraska has put with grateful consideration the antipathy of the west toward the east in a magazine article. Most western men and not a few eastern men who have taken pains to investigate the sentiments of western people at one recent must know that, far from being the exciting cause, the free silver and communitarian heresies now so stoutly maintained in many parts of the country beyond the Mississippi are really but the consequence, the perverted expression, of hostility to anything on which the east, and especially New York, has set the seal of its approval.

In some degree the feeling is aggravated by the existing business relations of the two sections. The western man who suffers by reason of the extortion and aggression of railway companies traces the source of his woes to Wall street. The rates at which his produce is carried, the markets which fix his compensation, the canal, which, by the manipulations of a single day, has swept away his invested earnings, is situated in the metropolis of the east.

But it would be unjust to the intelligence of the west to assume that it measures his wrath by the true scale. The western man bears about with him the feeling that the east treats his people as an alien and a curious community, worthy of being picked up by speculators and "studied" by amateur saviers, but inconsiderable as a factor in the intellectual life of the country, the west would be considered a miracle of useless information.

Hurt to the quick by indifference and contempt, the western farmer, not long since in possession of power to view insolence with languor, has nourished his wrath and kept it warm these twenty years. He is not by nature a revolutionist. More than any other man he cherishes the traditions of the republic, values the letter of the constitution and abides by the law. If he has been deluged into the realm of false gods, he is assured that he has no designs on the integrity of the nation. He has proved his faith by his works. His patriotism is not a blind, unreasoning hatred. He is not in need to protest further. To insinuate that his feeling against the east is the groundwork of discontent with the government is no libelous charge, but to seriously combat the insinuation seems out of place.

To put the case in a word, the free silver cause and every other cause outbreak that has confused the politics of the west are the reflection of eastern intolerance, indifference and contempt for the millions of Americans who worship the flag in the light of the western sun. None feel this more than the patriotic and level-headed men of the far west, who have set their faces against their own neighbors in the unequal battle for the national credit. The time has come for the east to know the truth, for unless it enlarges its vision beyond the highlands of the Hudson the day is not far distant when the nation will be the region of discontent and protest.

## DEMOCRATIC PHILANTHROPY.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is a town in England which is at present enjoying unexampled prosperity. It is named Bradford, and in one year its exports of cottons to this country have jumped from \$1,200,000 to \$7,500,000, while in the same period the exports of "stuff goods" have increased in value from \$2,200,000 to \$3,400,000. In 1895 the entire Bradford trade with the United States increased \$2,900,000, and in 1896 it is estimated that it will reach \$4,000,000. This is what democratic philanthropy has accomplished.

## MERRY JINGLES.

Washington Star.

One leap year eve he met his fate. He saw him home and lingered late, And people smiled and laughed and laughed, The young man's hat was not on straight.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So let the lively man go weep. The horse unbridled play. For come must we all wheels are cheap—So rides the world away!